No. 31—Vol. III. Page 241

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (New-York) TUESDAY, July 31, 1804.

Funeral Oration.

[Our limits did not permit us, last week, to present our readers with the Oration of Mr. Gouverneur Morris, at the Funeral of Gen. HAMILTON. We now give it, as published in the Evening Post. It was pronounced on a stage erected in the portico of Trinity Church. Four of Gen. Hamilton's sons, the eldest about sixteen and the youngest about six years of age, sat at the feet of the Orator, during the delivery.

Edit. Bal.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IF on this ſad, this ſolemn occaſion, I ſhould endeavour to move you commiſeration, it would be doing injuſtice to that ſenſibility which has been ſo generally and ſo juſtly manifeſted. Far from attempting to excite your emotions I muſt try to repreſs my own, and yet I fear that inſtead of the language of a public ſpeaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will ſtruggle with my burſting heart, to pourtray that Heroic Spirit, which has flown to the manſions of bliſs.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent purſuit of knowledge in your academic ſhades, when the firſt ſound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, ſuch was his zeal and ſo brilliant his ſervice, that we heard his name before we knew his perſon.—It ſeemed as if God had called him ſuddenly into exiſtence, that he might aſſiſt to ſave a world!

The penetrating eye of Waſhington ſoon perceived the manly ſpirit which animated his youthful boſom. By that excellent judge of men he was ſelected as an Aid, and thus he became early acquainted with and was a principal actor in the moſt important ſcenes of our Revolution.

At the ſiege of York, he pertinaciouſly inſiſted—and he obtained the command of a Forlorn Hope. He ſtormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one ſingle man of the enemy periſhed. His gallant troops emulating the heroiſm of their chief, checked the upliſted arm, and ſpared a foe no longer reſiſting. Here cloſed his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favour—— no, your diſcernment called him to public office. You ſent him to the convention at Philadelphia: he there aſſiſted in forming that conſtitution which is now the bond of our union, the ſhield of our defence and the ſource of our proſperity. In ſigning that compact he expreſſed his apprehenſion that it did not contain ſufficient means of ſtrength for its own preſervation; and that in conſequence we ſhould ſhare the fate of many other republics and paſs thro' Anarchy to Deſpotiſm. We hoped better things. We confided in the good ſenſe of the American people: and above all we truſted in the protecting Providence of the Almighty. On this important ſubject he never concealed his opinion. He diſdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bo e it as it were in his hand, expoſing to every paſſenger its inmoſt receſſes. This generous indiſcretion ſubjected him to cenſure from miſrepreſentation. His ſpeculative opinions were treated as deliberate deſigns; and yet you all know how ſtrenuous, how unremitting were his efforts to eſtabliſh and preſerve the conſtitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, oh! pardon that ſingle error, in a life devoted to your ſervice.

At the time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without reſources. To call them into action, and eſtabliſh order in the finances, Waſhington ſought for ſplendid talents, for extenſive information, and, above all, he ſought for ſterling, incorruptible integrity—All theſe he found in Hamilton.—The ſyſtem then adopted has been the ſubject of much animadverſion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect—Recollect the circumſtances of the moment—recollect the conflict of opinion—and above all, remember that *the miniſter of a republic muſt bend to the will of the people.*—— The adminiſtration which Waſhington formed, was one of the moſt efficient, one of the beſt that any country was ever bleſt with. And the reſult was a rapid advance in power and proſperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation.—The part which Hamilton bore is univerſally known.

His unſuſpecting confidence in profeſſions which he believed to be ſincere, led him to truſt too much to the undeſerving. This expoſed him to miſrepreſentation.—He felt himſelf obliged to reſign. The care of a riſing family, and the narrowneſs of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profeſſion for their ſupport. But tho' he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment did he abandon the public ſervice. He never loſt ſight of your intereſts——I declare to you, before that God in whoſe preſence we are now ſo eſpecially aſſembled, that in his moſt private and confidential converſa-

tions, the ſingle objects of diſcuſſion and conſideration were your freedom and happineſs.

You well remember the ſtate of things which again called forth Waſhington from his retreat to lead your armies. You know that he aſked for HAMILTON to be his Second in command. That venerable ſage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profeſſion, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its ſource. It was probable that he would ſoon be removed from the ſcene and that his Second would ſucceed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place—and he thought the ſword of America might ſafely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh! my fellow-citizens, remember this ſolemn teſtimonial that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared, in the proud independence of his ſoul, that he never would accept of any office, unleſs in a foreign war he ſhould be called on to expoſe his life in defence of his country.—This determination was immoveable. It was his fault that his opinions and his reſolutions could not be changed. Knowing his own firm purpoſe, he was indignant at the charge that he ſought for place or power. He was ambitious only of glory, but he was deeply ſolicitous for you. For himſelf he feared nothing, but he feared that bad men might, by falſe profeſſions, acquire your confidence and abuſe it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies our chief! Let him ſtill be our model.—Like him, after long and faithful public ſervice, let us cheerfully perform the ſocial duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offence, no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all.

Gentlemen of the Bar—You have loſt your brighteſt ornament. Cheriſh and imitate his example. While, like him, with juſtifiable, with laudable zeal, you purſue the intereſts of your clients, remember, like him, the eternal principles of juſtice.

Fellow-Citizens—You have long witneſſed his profeſſional conduct, and felt his unrivalled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a Citizen—you know that he never courted your favor by adulation or the ſacrifice of his own judgment. You have ſeen him contending againſt you, and ſaving your dearеſt intereſts, as it were, in ſpite of yourſelves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits reſulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this teſtimony to the memory of my departed friend. I CHARGE YOU TO PROTECT HIS FAME—It is all he has left—all that theſe poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But, my countrymen, that Fame may be a richer treaſure to you alſo. Let it be the teſt by which to examine thoſe who ſolicit your favour. Diſregarding profeſſions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occaſion ask, *Would HAMILTON have done this thing?*

You all know how he periſhed. On this laſt ſcene, I cannot, I muſt not dwell. It might excite emotions too ſtrong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the inſulted majeſty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, tho' with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more—let me entreat you to reſpect yourſelves.

And now ye miniſters of the everlaſting GOD, perform your holy office and commit theſe aſhes of our departed brother to the boſom of the Grave!

Editor's Closet.

LIBEL SUITS.

FOOT *vs.* CROSWELL.

In ſtating this caſe, I hope to avoid every thing that looks like exultation. I have no diſpoſition to torture a fallen foe, particularly when that foe (as in the preſent caſe) was always deemed a contemptible one. To me, this controverſy never put on a doubtful appearance. I was certain of victory; and I have ever been aſtoniſhed at the fool-hardineſs of my antagoniſt in bringing it to a public iſſue.—Since, however, he has ſeen fit to do ſo, it is proper that my readers ſhould know the reſult.

This action was brought to recover damages for the injury done to the reputation of Foot by the following paragraph, publiſhed in the 12th No. of the Waſp:—

"I do not believe that Spencer's Foote "was ever a cobbler; becauſe I do not "believe he has ingenuity ſufficient for "that profeſſion. I do not think that if "the ſaid Foote poſſeſſed a tail, he would "*preciſely* reſemble a monkey. I do not "believe that Foote has ſufficient ingen-"uity for a *ſwindler*. In ſhort, and to "waſte no more paper, I do not believe "that Foote is a *conſummate blockhead.*"

This ſhort ironical paſſage was declared to contain the following charges—

1ſt. That Foot had been a cobler.

2d. That, provided he had a tail, he would look like a monkey.

3d. That he was a Swindler.

4th. That he was a conſummate blockhead.

Foot had the modeſty, in opening the cauſe, to aſk the jury to give him damages to the amount of 5000 dollars; *and if* the defendant had failed in making out his charges, and the jury had thought Foot's reputation worth as much, *perhaps* they would have given him the extent of his demand: But, unfortunately for Foot, and luckily for the defendant, the charges were either proved, *or* the jury did not value the plaintiff's reputation ſo high as the good man himſelf. Of theſe things the reader may judge, after peruſing the evidence produced in ſupport of the charge of *ſwindling*. The two firſt charges were diſregarded, not being deemed actionable by defendant's counſel; and it was contended that if the ſwindling was proved, but little doubt could remain as to the plaintiff's being a *blockhead*.

Defendant admitted the publication.

Mr. G. on the part of the defendant, teſtified, that Foot, while attending a court of ſeſſions in this county, requeſted witneſs one evening to play at cards at Miller's Tavern, in Claverack—witneſs accepted the invitation. Company conſiſted of Foot, Meſick, M——l, L—— and witneſs. Witneſs and M——l left the table about 12 o'clock. Foot, Meſick and L——e played all night. L——e was much intoxicated. Before witneſs and M——l left the table, ſaw no cheating. After they left the table, and while remaining as ſpectators, witneſs ſaw Foot and Meſick look into each other's hands frequently. It is conſidered foul play to look into each other's hands. Meſick was ſeated on the left hand of Foot, and on the ſame ſide of the table—L——e on the oppoſite ſide. The game was Pam-Loo. In this game all who play are adverſaries. Once when Foot dealt, he turned the pam. Meſick and L——e ſtood their hands. Foot threw up his hand. Thoſe who ſtood called in other cards. Meſick, during the ſame hand played the pam and took the money. Witneſs did not know where dealer's hand was put. Rule of the game is, cards dealt and thrown up, are not to be given out the ſame hand. Pam is the beſt card in the pack. Pam and four other cards of a ſimilar ſuite, always win the money. A perſon holding Pam is always ſafe—cannot loſe, but generally wins. Unprecedented play to throw it up. To play a card dealt to another, conſidered as foul play. At another time Meſick dealt and turned the ten of clubs as the trump card. L——e and Foot ſtood their hands. Meſick threw up his hand. The ten of clubs, which had been turned up as a trump, was ſhoved to Foot, who took it up, put it into his hand, and played it. At this time L——e was very much intoxicated. Witneſs then endeavored to break up the game; and told them "it was as bad as picking a man's pocket to play with ſo drunk a man." L——e refuſed to quit. Foot and Meſick continued playing. Witneſs then left the room.

Witneſs loſt about 15 dollars at the game of Pam-Loo—he owed L——e 17 dollars. L——e requeſted him to pay it to Foot, but in the morning, called on witneſs, and told him not to pay it, as he had been cheated the night before.

John S. Miller, ſon of the innkeeper, on the part of the plaintiff, teſtified, that he ſat by L——e and looked in his hand. Saw no unfairneſs. Did not ſee the affair of the pam. Never ſaw the pam thrown up in this game. Foot and Meſick frequently dealt for each other. If Meſick dealt for Foot, the latter would take the trump card. Did not recollect ſeeing Foot and Meſick look into each other's hands. Heard G—— aſk L——e to quit, but did not recollect that he urged it. After G—— left the room, Meſick wanted to quit. Foot ſaid he did not care. At this time L——e was very noiſy and a *little* intoxicated. L——e played his own hand; and aſked witneſs to take care of his money. When play was ended L——e ſaid he had loſt. When G—— and M——l quit he had won. L——e ſtood almoſt every time, on ſome hands which witneſs would not have conſidered good ones.—When L——e quit he was more ſober than when he ſat down. Witneſs did not recollect that G—— ſaid it was as bad as picking L——'s pocket. Witneſs waited upon the company, and brought in liquor. L—— continued to drink more than any one round the board. Foot and L——e quit about day light.

Meſick, on the part of the plaintiff, teſtified, that he was the third perſon who played with Foot and L——e. There was no confederacy. Witneſs was to have none of the money won by Foot. Did not recollect that Foot played more favourably to him than to L——e. Did not look into Foot's hand, unleſs accidentally. Did not recollect that Foot gave him the pam. Dealt for Foot three or four times. Did not recollect turning ten of clubs. Saw only one circumſtance which created any ſuſpicion of unfair play in Foot. This was—*Witneſs dealt and threw away three cards, all ſpades, and took in two ſpades and one heart. Foot took up the three ſpades which he had diſcarded, and held them out to him, as he thought, for him to take them; but witneſs puſhed away his arm, and Foot dropped the cards. If witneſs had taken the cards offered him by Foot, they would have made a flush, and would have won the money, but not fairly.* Witneſs loſt 9 or 10 dollars at that game. Thought Foot had won 40 or 50 dollars of L——e at the time he and L——e were playing.

Meſick, on being again called, ſaid he recollected ſome ſuch expreſſion as that uſed by G——, and felt ſomewhat hurt by it. He diſavowed all former acquaintance with Foot. Had never been in his company ten minutes before that time.—They had been in the habit of throwing the trump card on the table that evening, as L——e was near ſighted.

M——l teſtified, that he was alſo preſent, at the time. Left the table with G— and the room a little ſooner. Did not recollect the circumſtance of the pam. Saw the tranſaction with reſpect to the ten of clubs. Foot held the hand dealt to him Meſick dealt and turned the ten of clubs, and threw it on the table. Foot took it up and played it. Meſick threw up his hand. L——e, on being aſked if he ſtood, ſaid he always ſtood. Witneſs tho't, at the time, it was a cheat. Roſe from the table, and met G— at the window. G— aſked "Did you ſee that?" referring to the ten of clubs. Witneſs adviſed G— to get L—e away from them. G— went to him, but he refuſed to leave the table. G—, while at the window, expreſſed the ſame ſentiments as at preſent. On M—l's being aſked if Meſick did not deal for Foot, when the ten of clubs was turned, he ſaid he did not recollect. He had an impreſſion now, that Meſick threw up his hand firſt; but whether he got this impreſſion from a ſubſequent converſation which he had with Meſick, or whether he had it at the time, he did not know; thought, however, he could not have had it at the time, as he then conſidered it as a cheat; if, on the contrary, it had been Foot's deal, Meſick would have been right in throwing up firſt, and the trump card would then have belonged to Foot.

Here ended the evidence.

I ſhall not even attempt to give a ſketch of the arguments of counſel.

The judge, in his charge to the jury, ſtated that, as the firſt and ſecond charges were not deemed actionable, unleſs ſpecial damages could be made out (and this had not been attempted) the jury would throw them entirely out of view. The publication of ſuch charges, he ſaid, was an indictable offence, and, as far they related to the natural defects or infirmities of a man, it was no juſtification to ſay *they were true*. The only charges that now came fairly before the jury, were *Firſt*, that the Plaintiff had been guilty of the crime of ſwindling—*ſecond*, that he was incapable of performing the duties of his office; and if theſe charges had been fully ſubſtantiated, a juſtification was made out. The judge then proceeded to explain to the jury, the difference between *poſitive* and *negative* teſtimony. If ſix perſons are together in a room, one of the ſix may ſee a tranſaction which may eſcape the notice of all the other five. All may teſtify accordingly, and yet all teſtify correctly. One may ſay he *did* ſee the tranſaction—the other five may ſay they *did not* ſee it. The one ſwears *poſitively*—the others *negatively*; and if all are of equal credibility, the poſitive teſtimony of the one is enough to outweigh the negative teſtimony of all the reſt. In the preſent caſe, the evidence for the defendant was of the *poſitive* kind—that for the plaintiff, of the *negative*. All the teſtimony, however, went to prove one fact, (viz.) that the plaintiff, while diſtrict Attorney, and while attending court in that capacity, did play at cards for money all night, and with an intoxicated man. Tho' this teſtimony alone would not make out the charge of *ſwindling*, yet it proved the plaintiff guilty of conduct highly improper and reprehenſible. But to make out the charge of ſwindling teſtimony had been adduced. One witneſs who was preſent teſtified that he ſaw ſeveral tranſactions of the plaintiff, which are deemed foul play. Another witneſs ſupports this teſtimony in part. On the other hand, a witneſs teſtifies that he ſaw none of theſe tranſactions, and diſavows all confederacy with the plaintiff—this witneſs, however, ſaw a different tranſaction, which he conſidered, at the time, as an attempt to cheat. Another witneſs ſays he did not ſee any cheating. The jury would judge, whether this teſtimony, taken all together would prove the *firſt* charge. It was alſo for the jury to decide whether the proof of this charge, would make out a juſtification of the *ſecond*—whether it could be any injury to the reputation of the plaintiff to ſay he was incapable of performing the duties of his office, if it ſhould appear that he had rendered himſelf *unfit* for it, by the crime of ſwindling. The judge here adverted to another important circumſtance. He ſtated to the jury that it was the duty of the plaintiff, as diſtrict attorney, to take notice of, and complain of all breaches of the law which ſhould come within his knowledge in his diſtrict—that it was a public offence, puniſhable by law, for a tavern-keeper to permit gaming in his houſe—that, nevertheleſs, it appeared from all the teſtimony before the jury, that the plaintiff had knowledge of an aggravated breach of the law in this reſpect, and had neglected to take that notice of it which his duty required. This fact proved a *neglect* of duty; and the jury would judge whether this neglect would make out the charge of *incapacity*. He closed his charge, by obſerving, that if the jury conſidered the charges as fully proved, they would by their verdict, ſay that the defendant had done nothing for which he ought to render damages to the plaintiff; but that, as a verdict for the defendant would in fact convict the plaintiff of the crime of ſwindling, and would be deſtructive of his reputation, and ruinous to his welfare;—as it would not only drive him from his preſent office, but would alſo prevent him from practiſing as an attorney in any of the courts, he tho't it advisable, if the jury could ſatisfy their conſciences, *to lean to the ſide of mercy*, and give nominal damages to the plaintiff.

The jury retired, and after being out 3 or 4 hours, returned a verdict, for the plaintiff—*ſix cents damages, and ſix cents coſt.*

I am compelled, for want of room, to omit all remarks on this caſe and ſeveral other cloſet articles, until next week.

Death of Hamilton.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

CORRESPONDENCE
WHICH PRECEDED THE LATE FATAL DUEL.

[*CONCLUDED.*]

No. IX.

26th June, 1804.

SIR,

I have communicated the letter which you did me the honor to write to me of this date to Gen. Hamilton. The expectations now diſcloſed on the part of Col. Burr appear to him to have greatly extended the original ground of enquiry, and inſtead of preſenting a particular and definite caſe for explanation ſeems to aim at nothing leſs than an inquiſition into his moſt confidential converſations, as well as others, through the whole period of his acquaintance with Col. Burr.

While he was prepared to meet the particular caſe fairly and fully, he thinks it inadmiſſible that he ſhould be expected to anſwer at large as to every thing that he may poſſibly have ſaid, in relation to the character of Col. Burr, at any time or upon any occaſion. Though he is not conſcious that any charges which are in circulation to the prejudice of Col. Burr have originated with him, except one which may have been ſo conſidered, and which has long ſince been fully explained between Col. Burr and himſelf—yet he cannot conſent to be queſtioned generally as to any *rumours* which may be afloat derogatory to the character of Col. Burr without ſpecifications of the ſeveral rumours, many of them probably unknown to him. He does not however mean to authoriſe any concluſion as to the real nature of his conduct in relation to Col Burr, by his declining ſo looſe and vage a baſis of explanation, and he diſavows an unwillingneſs to come to a ſatisfactory, provided it be an honorable, accommodation. His objection is, the very indefinite ground, which Col. Burr has aſſumed, in which he is ſorry to be able to diſcern nothing ſhort of predetermined hoſtility. Preſuming therefore that it will be adhered to, he has inſtructed me to receive the meſſage which you have in charge to deliver. For this purpoſe I ſhall be at home and at your command to morrow morning from eight to ten o'clock.

I have the honor to be reſpectfully
your obedt. ſervt.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

William P. Van Neſs Eſq.

No. X.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honor to receive from you, under date of yeſterday, ſtates among other things, that in General Hamilton's opinion, Col. Burr has taken a very indefinite ground, in which he evinces nothing ſhort of predetermined hoſti ity, and that Gen. Hamilton thinks it inadmiſſible that the enquiry ſhould extend to his confidential as well as other converſations. In this Col. Burr can only reply, that ſecret whiſpers traducing his fame, and impeaching his honor, are, at leaſt, equally injurious with ſlanders publickly uttered: That G. H. had, at no time, and in no place, a right to uſe any ſuch injurious expreſſions; and that the partial negative he is diſpoſed to give, with the reſervations he wiſhes to make, are proofs that he has done the injury ſpecified.

Col. Burr's requeſt, was in the firſt inſtance, propoſed in a form the moſt ſimple, in order that Gen. Hamilton might give to the affair that courſe to which he might be induced by his temper and his knowledge of facts. Col. Burr truſted with confidence, that from the frankneſs of a ſoldier and the candor of a gentleman, he might expect an ingenuous declaration. That if, as he had reaſon to believe, Gen. H. had uſed expreſſions derogatory to his honor, he would have had the magnanimity to retract them; and that if, from his language, injurious inferences had been improperly drawn, he would have perceived the propriety of correcting errors, which might thus have been widely diffuſed. With theſe impreſſions, Col. Burr was greatly ſurpriſed at receiving a letter which he conſidered as evaſive, and which in manner he deemed not altogether decorous. In one expectation, however, he was not wholly deceived, for the cloſe of Gen. Hamilton's letter contained an intimation that if Col. Burr ſhould diſlike his refuſal to acknowledge or deny, he was ready to meet the conſequences. This Col. Burr deemed a ſort of defiance, and would have felt juſtified in making it the baſis of an immediate meſſage. But as the communication contained ſomething concerning the indefiniteneſs of the requeſt; as he believed it rather the offspring of falſe pride than of reflection, and as he felt the utmoſt reluctance to proceed to extremities, while any other hope remained, his requeſt was repeated in terms more explicit. The replies and propoſitions on the part of Gen. Hamilton have in Col. Burr's opinion been conſtantly in ſubſtance the ſame.

Col. Burr diſavows all motives of predetermined hoſtility, a charge by which he thinks inſult added to injury—He feels as a gentleman ſhould feel when his honor is impeached or aſſailed, and without ſenſations of hoſtility or wiſhes of revenge, he is determined to vindicate that honor at ſuch hazard as the nature of the caſe demands.

The length to which this correſpondence has extended, only tending to prove that the ſatisfactory redreſs, earneſtly deſired, cannot be obtained, he deems it uſeleſs to offer any propoſition except the ſimple meſſage which I ſhall now have the honor to deliver.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect,
Your obedient and very humble ſervant,

W. P. VAN NESS.

Wedneſday morning,
June 27th, 1804.

With this letter a meſſage was received, ſuch as was to be expected, containing an invitation, which was accepted, and Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. he ſhould hear from him the next day as to further particulars.

This letter was delivered to Gen. H. on the ſame evening, and a very ſhort converſation enſued between him and Mr. P. who was to call on him early the next morning for a further conference.—When he did ſo, Gen. Hamilton ſaid he had not underſtood whether the meſſage and anſwer was definitely concluded, or whether another meeting was to take place for that purpoſe between Mr. P. and Mr. V. N. Under the latter impreſſion, and as the laſt letter contained matter that naturally led to animadverſion, he gave Mr. P. a paper of remarks in his own hand writing, to be communicated to Mr. V. N. if the ſtate of the affair rendered it proper.

In the farther interview with Mr. V. N, that day, after explaining the cauſes which had induced Gen. Hamilton to ſuppoſe that the ſtate of the affair did not render it improper, he offered this paper to Mr. V. N.—but he declined receiving it, alledging, that he conſidered the correſpondence as cloſed by the acceptance of the meſſage that he had delivered.

Mr. P. informed Mr. V. N. of the inducements mentioned by General Hamilton in thoſe remarks, for the poſtponing of the meeting until the cloſe of the Circuit; and as this was uncertain Mr. P. was to let him know when it would be convenient.

On Friday the 6th of July, the Circuit being cloſed, Mr. P. gave this information, and that Gen. Hamilton would be ready at any time after the Sunday following. On Monday the particulars were arranged, and the public are but too well acquainted with the ſad reſult.

The paper above alluded to is as follows:

No. XI.

Remarks on the letter of June 27, 1804.

Whether the obſervations on this letter are deſigned merely to juſtify the reſult

which is indicated in the close of the letter, or may be intended to give an opening for rendering any thing explicit which may have been deemed vague heretofore, can only be judged of by the sequel. At any rate it appears to me necessary not to be misunderstood. Mr. Pendleton is therefore authorised to say that in the course of the present discussion, written or verbal, there has been no intention to evade, defy or insult, but a sincere disposition to avoid extremities if it could be done with propriety. With this view G. H. has been ready to enter into a frank and free explanation on any and every object of a specific nature; but not to answer a general and abstract inquiry, embracing a period too long for any accurate recollection, and exposing him to unpleasant criticisms from or unpleasant discussions with any and every person, who may have understood him in an unfavorable sense. This (admitting that he could answer in a manner the most satisfactory to Col. Burr) he should deem inadmissible, in principle and precedent, and humiliating in practice. To this therefore he can never submit. Frequent allusion has been made to slanders said to be in circulation. Whether they are openly or in whispers they have a form and shape, and might be specified.

If the alternative alluded to in the close of the letter is definitively tendered, it must be acceped; the time, place and manner to be afterwards regulated. I should not think it right in the midst of a Circuit Court to withdraw my services from those who may have confided important interests to me, and expose them to the embarrassment of seeking other counsel, who may not have time to be sufficiently instructed in their cause. I shall also want a little time to make some arrangements respecting my own affairs.

—

The following paper, in the hand writing of Gen. Hamilton was inclosed with his will and some other papers in a packet addressed to one of his executors, which was of course not to have been delivered but in case of the melancholy event that has happened. As it contains his motives and reflections on the causes that have led to this fatal catastrophe it is deemed proper to communicate it to the public.

—

No. XII.

On my expected interview with Col. Burr, I think it proper to make some remarks explanatory of my conduct, motives and views.

I was certainly desirous of avoiding this interview, for the most cogent reasons.

1. My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to the practice of dueling, and it would ever give me pain to be obliged to shed the blood of a fellow creature in a private combat forbidden by the laws.

2. My wife and children are extremely dear to me, and my life is of the utmost importance to them, in various views.

3. I feel a sense of obligation towards my creditors, who in case of accident to me, by the forced sale of my property, may be in some degree sufferers. I did not think myself at liberty as a man of probity, lightly to expose them to this hazard.

4. I am conscious of no *ill will* to Col. Burr, distinct from political opposition, which, as I trust, has proceeded from pure and upright motives.

Lastly, I shall hazard much, and can possibly gain nothing by the issue of this interview.

But it was, as I conceive, impossible for me to avoid it. There were *intrinsick* difficulties in the thing, and *artificial* embarrassments, from the manner of proceeding on the part of Col. Burr.

Intrinsick, because it is not to be denied, that my animadversions on the political principles, character and views of Col. Burr, have been extremely severe, and on different occasions, I, in common with many others, have made very unfavorable criticisms on particular instances of the private conduct of this Gentleman.

In proportion as these impressions were entertained with sincerity and uttered with motives and for purposes, which might appear to me commendable, would be the difficulty (until they could be removed by evidence of their being erroneous,) of explanation or apology. The disavowal required of me by Col. Burr, in a general and indefinite form, was out of my power, if it had really been proper for me to submit to be so questioned; but I was sincerely of opinion, that this could not be, and in this opinion, I was confirmed by that of a very moderate and and judicious friend whom I consulted. Besides that Col. Burr appeared to me to assume, in the first instance, a tone unnecessarily peremtory and menacing, and in the second, positively offensive. Yet I wished, as far as might be practicable, to leave a door open to accommodation. This, I think, will be inferred from the written communications made by me and by my direction, and would be confirmed by the conversations between Mr. Van Ness and myself, which arose out of the subject.

I am not sure, whether, under all the circumstances, I did not go further in the attempt to accommodate, than a punctilious delicacy will justify. If so, I hope the motives I have stated will excuse me.

It is not my design, by what I have said to affix any odium on the conduct of Col. Burr, in this case—He doubtless has heard of animadversions of mine which bore very hard upon him; and it is probable that as usual they were accompanied with some falsehoods. He may have supposed himself under a necessity of acting as he has done. I hope the grounds of his proceeding have been such as ought to satisfy his own conscience.

I trust, at the same time, that the world will do me the justice to believe, that I have not censured him on light grounds, nor from unworthy inducements. I certainly have had strong reasons for what I may have said, though it is possible that in some particulars, I may have been influenced by misconstruction or misinformation. It is also my ardent wish that I may have been more mistaken than I think I have been, and that he, by his future conduct, may shew himself worthy of all confidence and esteem, and prove an ornament and blessing to the country.

As well because it is possible that I may have injured Col. Burr, however convinced myself that my opinions and declarations have been well founded, as from my general principles and temper in relation to similar affairs—I have resolved, if our interview is conducted in the usual manner, and it pleases God to give me the opportunity to *reserve* and *throw away* my first fire, and I *have thoughts* even of *reserving* my second fire—and thus giving a double opportunity to Col. Burr to pause and to reflect.

It is not, however, my intention to enter into any explanations on the ground—Apology, from principle I hope, rather than pride, is out of the question.

To those, who, with me, abhorring the practice of duelling may think that I ought on no account to have added to the number of bad examples, I answer that my *relative* situation, as well in public as private, enforcing all the considerations which constitute what men of the world denominate honor, imposed on me (as I thought) a peculiar necessity not to decline the call. The ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs, which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular.

A. H.

—

WILL.

In the name of God, Amen, I, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of the city of New-York, Counsellor at Law, do make this my Last Will and Testament, as follows:

First. I appoint John B. Church, Nicholas Fish, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the city aforelaid, Esquires, to be Executors and Trustees of this my will, and I devise to them, their heirs and assigns as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, all

my eſtate real and perſonal whatſoever, and whereſoever, upon truſt at their diſcretion, to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame, at ſuch time and times, in ſuch manner, and upon ſuch terms as they the ſurvivors and ſurvivor ſhall think fit, and out of the proceeds to pay all the debts which I ſhall owe at the time of my deceaſe; in whole, if the fund be ſufficient, proportionably, if it ſhall be inſufficient, and the reſidue, if any there ſhall be, to pay and deliver to my excellent and dear wife Elizabeth Hamilton.

Though if it ſhould pleaſe God to ſpare my life, I may look for a conſiderable ſurplus out of my preſent property: yet if he ſhould ſpeedily call me to the eternal world, a forced ſale, as is uſual, may poſſibly render it inſufficient to ſatisfy my debt. I pray God that ſomething may remain for the maintenance and education of my dear wife and children. But ſhould it on the contrary happen, that there is not enough for the payment of my debts, entreat my dear children, if they, or any of them ſhould ever be able, to make up the deficiency. I without heſitation commit to their delicacy a wiſh which is dictated by my own. Though conſcious that I have too far ſacrificed the intereſts of my family to public avocations, and on this account have the leſs claim to burthen my children, yet I truſt in their magnanimity to appreciate as they ought, this my requeſt. In ſo unfavorable an event of things, the ſupport of their dear mother, with the moſt reſpectful and tender attention, is a duty, all the ſacredneſs of which they will feel. Probably her own patrimonial reſources will preſerve her from indigence. But in all ſituations they are charged to bear in mind that ſhe has been to them the moſt devoted and beſt of mothers.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſubſcribed my hand, the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and four.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed and declared as and for his laſt will and teſtament, in our preſence who have ſubſcribed the ſame in his preſence, the words John B. Church being above interlined.

DOMINICK F. BLAKE.
GRAHAM BURRILL.
THEO. B. VALLEAU.

New-York, Surrogate's Office, ss.

JULY 16, 1804.

I do hereby certify the preceding to be a true copy of the original will of Alexander Hamilton, deceaſed, now on file in my office.

SYLVANUS MILLER, *Surrogate.*

FROM THE EVENING POST.

THE ſtatement containing the facts that led to the interview between General Hamilton and Col. Burr, publiſhed in the Evening Poſt on Monday, ſtudiouſly avoided mentioning any particulars of what paſt at the place of meeting. This was dictated by ſuitable conſiderations at the time, and with the intention, that whatever it might be deemed proper to lay before the public, ſhould be made the ſubject of a future communication. The following is therefore now ſubmitted.

In the interviews that have ſince taken place between the gentlemen that were preſent, they have not been able to agree in two important facts that paſſed there—for which reaſon nothing was ſaid on thoſe ſubjects in the paper lately publiſhed as to other particulars in which they were agreed.

Mr. P. expreſſed a confident opinion that General Hamilton did not fire firſt—and that he did not fire at all *at Col. Burr.* Mr. V. N. ſeemed equally confident in the opinion that Gen. H. did fire firſt—and of courſe that it muſt have been *at* his antagoniſt.

General Hamilton's friend thinks it to be a ſacred duty he owes to the memory of that exalted man, to his country, and his friends, to publiſh to the world ſuch facts and circumſtances as have produced a deciſive conviction in his own mind, that he cannot have been miſtaken in the belief he has formed on theſe points—

1ſt. Beſides the teſtimonies of Biſhop Moore, and the paper containing an expreſs declaration, under General Hamilton's own hand, encloſed to his friend in a packet, not to be delived but in the event of his death, and which have already been publiſhed, General Hamilton informed Mr. P. at leaſt ten days previous to the affair, that he had doubts whether he would not receive and not return Mr. Burr's firſt fire. Mr. P. remonſtrated againſt this determination, and urged many conſiderations againſt it, as dangerous to himſelf and not neceſſary in the particular caſe, when every ground of accommodation, not humiliating, had been propoſed and rejected. He ſaid he would not decide lightly, but take time to deliberate fully. It was incidentally mentioned again at their occaſional ſubſequent converſations, and on the evening preceding the time of the appointed interview, he informed Mr. P. he had made up his mind *not to fire at Col. Burr the firſt time, but to receive his fire, and fire in the air.* Mr. P. again urged him upon this ſubject, and repeated his former arguments. His final anſwer was in terms that made an impreſſion on Mr. P's mind which can never be effaced. "My friend, it is the effect of a RELIGIOUS SCRUPLE, and does not admit of reaſoning, it is uſeleſs to ſay more on the ſubject, as my purpoſe is definitely fixed."

2d. His laſt words before he was wounded afford a proof that this purpoſe had not changed. When he received his piſtol, after having taken his poſition, he was aſked if he would have his hair ſpring ſet? —His anſwer was, "*Not this time?*"

3d. After he was wounded, and laid in the boat, the firſt words he uttered after recovering the power of ſpeech, were, (addreſſing himſelf to a gentleman preſent, who perfectly well remembers it) "*Pendleton knows I did not mean to fire at Col. Burr the firſt time.*"

4th. This determination had been communicated by Mr. P. to that gentleman that morning, before they left the city.

5th. The piſtol that had been uſed by General Hamilton, lying looſe over the other apparatus in the caſe which was open; after having been ſome time in the boat, one of the boatmen took hold of it to put it into the caſe.—General Hamilton obſerving this, ſaid "*Take care of that piſtol—it is cocked.—It may go off and do miſchief.*" This is alſo remembered by the gentleman alluded to.

This ſhews that he was not ſenſible of having fired at all. If he had fired *previous* to receiving the wound, he would have remembered it, and therefore have known that the piſtol could not go off; but if *afterwards* it muſt have been the effect of an involuntary exertion of the muſcles produced by a mortal wound, in which caſe, he could not have been conſcious of his having fired.

6. Mr. P. having ſo ſtrong a conviction that if General Hamilton had fired firſt, it could not have eſcaped his attention (all his anxiety being alive for the effect of the firſt fire, and having no reaſon to believe the friend of Col. Burr was not ſincere in the contrary opinion) he determined to go to the ſpot where the affair took place, to ſee if he could not diſcover ſome traces of the courſe of the ball from Gen. Hamilton's piſtol.

He took a friend with him the day after General Hamilton died, and after ſome examination they fortunately found what they were in ſearch of. They aſcertained that the ball paſſed through the limb of a cedar tree, at an elevation of about twelve feet and a half, perpendicularly from the ground, between thirteen and fourteen feet from the mark on which General Hamilton ſtood, and about four feet wide of the direct line between him and Col. Burr, on the right ſide; he having fallen on the left. The part of the limb through which

the ball paſſed was cut off and brought to this city, and is now in Mr. Church's poſſeſſion.

No inferences are pointed out as reſulting from theſe facts, nor will any comments be made. They are left to the candid judgment and feelings of the public.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *July* 31, 1804.

John Batters, the mulatto fellow who perpetrated the rape and murder at Canton, lately, was taken on Friday laſt, at Attleboro', and is now confined in Dedham goal. We underſtand he confeſſes—that after having gratified his brutal luſt, he ſtruck her a blow, with an intention to kill her, and ſuppoſing he had, went away; on returning to aſcertain the fact, he found her endeavoring to riſe; he then repeated his blows, and threw her into the pond, and again went away—again he returned to the ſpot, and obſerving her paddling in the water, ſeized a rail, and with it beat her head almoſt to pieces! His trial will probably come on, at the next ſeſſion of the Supreme Court, in Norfolk County, which we believe will be next month.

[*Boſton Centinel*]

Information is received by an arrival at the Lazaretto, Philadelphia, in 12 days from St. Thomas, of the defeat of the Haytian army near St. Domingo, by the French and Spaniards, with the loſs of 2000 men.

An arrival at Newburyport, in 35 days from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 5th June. Bonaparte was proclaimed on the 20th of May, Emperor of the Gauls. Titles are to be revived in all their pomp—the French princes and princeſſes are to be addreſſed by the title of their Imperial Highneſſes—the great officers of the Empire by that of Serene Highneſs—and they, as well as the princes, are to be ſtyled Monſeigneur. To this colation of titles, there are two remarkable exceptions—"Lucien and Jerome, brothers of Bonaparte," ſays the London Sun of the 1ſt, "do not ſhare in the elevation of their family; *they remain ſimple citizens, and are excluded from the ſucceſſion of the Empire.*" To ingratiate himſelf with the public, the Emperor, it is ſaid, intends to pardon Moreau, and ſome others implicated in the conſpiracy.

It is ſtated as a general opinion, that a continental war will ere long take place. A declaration of war is expected to be proclaimed immediately againſt France by the Court of Ruſſia: the forces of Alexander are ready to act, and a great number of them are aſſembled on the Poliſh frontiers with orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

PARIS, MAY 21.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, decrees the following Generals to be Marſhals of the Empire:—

Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Meſſena, Angereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Burne, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Devouſt, and Beſſieres.

The title of Marſhals of the Empire to be given to the following Senators:—

Kelcerman, Lefebre, Perignon, Serrurier.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Done at St. Cloud,

By the Emperor, H. MARET,
Secretary of State.

The High Officers of the Empire are to wear the ſame dreſs as that of the Conſuls; but they are to appear in a particular *coſtume* on great occaſions.

The Secretary of State has the rank of the Miniſter; and all the Miniſters will have the title of "Their Excellencies." The Functionaries of the Departments, and all thoſe who preſent petitions, are to addreſs them by the title of Monſigneur. The Preſident of the Senate will receive the title of "His Excellency." The Marſhals of the Empire are to be called "Monſieur le Marſhal," and when ſpoken to or addreſſed in writing they are to have the title of "Monſeigneur."

All the public buildings, and a number of private houſes were illuminated on the 19th ult. in honour of the acceptance of the imperial Dignity by Bonaparte.

The coronation of Bonaparte was to have taken place on the 14th inſt. The people of Lyons have aſked for the honor of having him crowned in that city.—The imperial diadem and other regalia of the Corſican adventurer, exceeds in ſplendor every thing hitherto worn by any monarch.

It is reported that Lucien Bonaparte is to be offered to the Queen of Eutruria, in marriage.

[The editor begs leave to apologize to the gentlemen of the Bar, for the omiſſion of the following proceedings, laſt week.]

At a general meeting of the gentlemen of the Bar, attending at a Circuit Court, held in the town of Claverack, in and for the county of Columbia, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1804, at which were preſent the Attorney-General and others from different counties of this ſtate.

PETER VAN SCHAICK, Esq. *Chairman.*

W. W. VAN NESS, Esq. *Secretary.*

IT having been announced to the meeting that General HAMILTON departed this life on Thurſday laſt,

Reſolved unanimouſly—That feeling deeply afflicted with the melancholy event, which has deprived the profeſſion, to which we belong, of one of its brighteſt ornaments, our country of one of its beſt citizens and braveſt defenders, and the world of a patriot and a friend—as a ſmall expreſſion of the veneration in which we held him, for his moral and intellectual character, that each member of the Bar wear, upon his left arm, a black crape for the ſpace of one month.

PETER VAN SCHAICK, *Chairman.*
W. W. VAN NESS, *Secretary.*

Brigade Orders.

COUNTY OF COLUMBIA,
July 19*th*, 1804.

HAVING heard of the ever to be lamented death of Major-General HAMILTON, the ſoldier and the chriſtian, and being ſenſible of the irreparable loſs of one of the moſt able and vigilant friends and guardians of his country, and in teſtimony of the reſpect due to his memory, his enlightened zeal, ſound judgment, and determined mind, Brigadier General Livingſton requeſts the Officers of his Brigade, to wear crape on their left arm, for ſixty days, to afford the moſt unequivocal teſtimony of their high ſenſe of the great loſs this country has ſuſtained, by the death of this great and good man.

By Order,
THO: FROTHINGHAM,
Brigade Major.

ERRATUM.

In the "*Sick-Liſt*," publiſhed in our laſt, for "*diſtraction*" read *obſtruction.*

The Wreath.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE GRAVE OF HAMILTON.

SOFT beam thy rays, fair daughter of the skies,
With rich profusion gilding o'er this scene
Of deep repose and death : each vagrant breeze
Lies hush'd within its cell, in seeming fear
The solemn calm of nature should be broken—
Save when a solitary zephyr's sound
Sighing, in mournful cadence, thro' the trees,
Seems like a parted spirit's whisp'ring voice
Which tells of woe to come—
A chilly horror rushes thro' my frame,
As o'er this sad sepulchral scene I tread,
With slow and winding step—lest on some grave
Haste might impel my feet—Nor you, ye wise,
Smile at the superstition fond, which deems
The act unholy and a sacrilege
To nature's laws : Oh ! rather join and pay
The rev'rence due, to nature's sad remains.
This is the spot my wand'ring feet have sought,
The last receptacle of him, who once
Was great and good—alas ! how far beyond
The reach of common natures—his it was
To blend each nobler quality which forms
The soldier, statesman, and endearing friend
In happy union—his the feeling heart
Which to the tender charities of life,
Beat in kind unison—th' electric power
Of Genius was his own, in such degree
That all stood mute before him—Awful lesson
To man's fond vanity—that HAMILTON,
Whose wisdom, goodness, valour, were almost
Beyond all parallel, has bow'd beneath
Death's iron sceptre ; and but late entomb'd
That eye, whose lightning spoke the soul within ;
Those lips, whose sounds in pleasing fetters held
Each ear attentive, mouldering in the dust.
Bright dart the moon beams o'er his lowly grave,
And, by their silv'ry light, methinks I read
A name to him allied—his eldest hope !
Heart-piercing sight ! here, side by side, arrang'd,
Father and Son lie wrapt in long repose !
Alike untimely fallen, victims alike
To honor—tyrant of the feeling heart.
Oh hapless mother ! widow'd wife ! what words
Can paint thine anguish ? Scarce the streaming tears
Which deep maternal sorrow taught to flow,
Were dry'd from thy pale cheek, when this rude blow
Struck at the beam of peace that still remain'd,
And tore it from thy breast May each blest power,
Kind guardians of the good, with constant care
Support thy grief-worn heart ; and resignation
Upon thy bosom shed her healing dew.
For him, who lies, this sacred dust beneath,
Vain is our deep regret—a nation's tears—
A nations prayers could not avail, to add
One moment to his life—Yet to curselves,
A soothing, melancholy pleasure springs,
From ev'ry tribute render'd to his worth—
How justly all must know. Fond mem'ry still
Delights to trace the youthful warrior's steps
From field to field ; but chiefly loves to dwell
On southern plains, where York extends her bounds;
Where, to the desp'rate charge his troops he led,
Then on the vanquish'd foe benignly smil'd.
Sure angels, from their bright abodes, look'd down
And blest a vic'try worthy of a hero.
Unmarked with blood's contaminating stain,
Valor and Mercy, for his youthful brow,
A laurel crown entwin'd with fairest flowers
Perennial intermix'd—still shall it bloom,
Tho' " cold and motionless " the hand that won it,
And to remotest ages give its sweets.
But why recount his deeds in war or peace ?
O'er all Columbia's wide extended shores
His name, long since, was heard. Who did not know
In worth and valor few were found his equals—
In genius none ? Then, be his well-earned fame
Confided to a grateful people's care.

CLARA.

[The following lines are not inapplicable to the departed HAMILTON and his enemies. Edit. Bal.]

" *They* kindle at the shadow of a wrong ;
" Wrong *be* sustains with temper, looks on heav'n,
" Nor stoops to think his injurer his foe ;
" Nought but what wounds his virtue wounds his peace." YOUNG.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE,

FOR 1804.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

NOTE.

The first and second Volumes of the Balance, may be had on the following terms :—

First Volume—unbound—	$ 2
Second Volume,	$ 2, 50
Both Volumes,	$ 4

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound volume may be sent to any post-office in the state for 52 cents postage ; or to any post-office in the union for 78 cents

AGENTS FOR THE BALANCE.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive subscriptions and payments for the Balance :

State of New-York.——City of New-York, W Coleman, editor of the Evening Post. Poughkeepsie, N. Power, Printer. Kinderhook, D. Ludlow, Post-Master. Albany, Daniel and Samuel Whiting. Kingston, Mr J. C. Elmendorf. Owego Village, E. Dana, P. M. Union, Charles Stone Bath, D. Cameron Post-Master, and Samuel S. Haight. Walton, Elias Butler. Batavia, Sandford Hunt, Post-Master. Rhinebeck, A. Potter P M. Whitestown, R. Leavenworth. Johnstown N. Brewster, P M Canandaigua, Norton & Richards. Schenectady, J. Shurtleff, P- M Geneva, Mr Samuel Colt, or the P. M. Troy, T. Collier, Printer. Herkimer, C. Woodruff, P. M Lansingburgh, Mr. Tracy, Printer. Marcellus, Ebenezer Rice. Utica, the P. M. Minden, J. Herkimer, P. M. Catskill, M Croswell, Printer. Cooperstown, Mr Griffen, P M. Salem, Mr. Dodd, Printer. Clinton, J Simonds, Post Master. *Pompey*, Daniel Wood, post-master. Shawungunk, C Louw, post-master. Cazenovia, J. & E. S. Jackson, and the post-master. Aurelius, S. Crossett post master. Cayuga, James Beamiss. Stillwater Levi Rumsey. Hamilton, E. Paine, post-master Ocquagah, George Harper, post-master. Sullivan. E Caulking, post-master. Walkill, the post-master

Connecticut.——New-Haven, Elias Beers. Hartford, H. & G. Printers. Danbury, Ebenezer R White, P. M. Sharon, G. King, jun. P. M. New-London, Mr. Green, Printer. Farmington S. Richards, P. M. *Norwich*, Mr. Hubbard Printer

Pennsylvania.——Wilkesbarre, Thomas Welles Wyalusing, Ezekiel Hyde. Williamsport, S. E Grier, P M

Georgia.——Savannah, Seymour & Woolhopter Printers. Augusta, Alexander Grant

Massachusetts.——Boston, Mr. Hastings, P. M Plymouth, William Goodwin. Nantucket, W Coffin, P. M. Worcester, I. Thomas, jun. Printer. Salem, T. C. Cushing, J. Dabney. Leicester the P. M. Williamstown, H. F. Penfield, Williams' College. Stockbridge, H. Jones, P. M. Lanesborough, M. Welles, P. M. Pittsfield, Ashbel Strong. Greenfield, Mr. Denio, Printer Northampton, S. Butler, P. M. Randolph, W P. Whiting, P. M. Great-Barrington, M. Hopkins, P. M. *Augusta*, Peter Edes, Printer

New-Jersey. Trenton, Sherman and Mershon Printers

New-Hampshire.——Hanover, the P. M. Salisbury, Thomas Thompson. Keene, John G. Bond P M Walpole, G. Huntington, P. M

Vermont.——Burlington, George Robison. St Albans, G. W Keyes, Middlebury, Huntington and Fitch, Printers. Shaftsbury, Ebenezer Nile post-master. Royalton, Jacob Smith. Richmond Heman Spafford

Providence, R I Mr Wheeler, Printer

PUBLISHED BY
HARRY CROSWELL,
Warren-Street, Hudson.

WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND ACCURACY.